

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

FOR THE YEAR

1947

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The cover illustration shows a village school

PART I

General Review of the Most Important Events and Development during the Year 1947

In January, Mr. Anthony Sillery, on first appointment, took over the duties of Resident Commissioner from Mr. G. E. Nettelton, C.B.E., who had acted in the post since the transfer of Mr. A. D. Forsyth Thompson, C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Resident Commissioner of Basutoland.

The outstanding event of the year was the visit to the Protectorate of Their Majesties the King and Queen and Their Royal Highnesses The Princess Elizabeth and The Princess Margaret.

The Royal Party entered the Protectorate in the White Train at Ramaquabane, the most northerly station, on the afternoon of the 16th April and reached Lobatsi, where the official ceremonies were held, on the 17th April. Here, in a valley in the hills, some 25,000 Africans and 2,000 Europeans were assembled to greet the Royal Family. His Majesty received addresses of welcome from the Resident Commissioner (on behalf of the High Commissioner who was absent owing to illness), the European community, the Indian community and the African people. After these addresses and His Majesty's reply, an investiture took place and the King and Queen then inspected a group of some 300 African ex-service men while the Princesses inspected contingents of the Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts and the Boys' and Girls' Brigade.

The Royal Party then inspected European ex-servicemen and attended a tea party for the European community. After tea the whole of the Royal Family walked among and chatted to the guests, subsequently returning to the train which left during the afternoon.

The event was without precedent in the history of the Protectorate and all races are deeply sensible of the high honour and privilege which the entertainment of Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses conferred on them.

The High Commissioner paid an extended visit to Ngamiland, in the north western part of the Protectorate, in June and July and, travelling through the swamps of the Okavango delta, was able to see a very interesting part of the Territory.

The Protectorate was privileged also to receive a visit, unfortunately of short duration, from the Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions.

All sections of the people heard with great pleasure of the engagement of Her Royal Highness The Princess Elizabeth to Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten and were much gratified to receive, in reply to a message of congratulation, a gracious telegram of thanks from the Princess.

At the end of the year the Protectorate was visited by a commission on terms and conditions of service of Government officials under the Chairmanship of Mr. T. Fitzgerald, C.M.G., O.B.E.

In December, 1946, Chief Moremi III, Chief of the Batawana, was unhappily killed in a motor car accident and 1947 witnessed the unusual, though not unprecedented, event of the installation of a woman, the widow of the late Chief, as Regent of the tribe during the minority of the new Chief.

For some years the followers of John Mswazi, who are a comparatively small part of the Bakalaka people living in the extreme north of the Ngwato Reserve, have been restive. Recently a number of Mswazi's followers refused to pay tax or obey any of the orders of the Native Authority of Chief Tshekedi Khama. When the Ngwato Native Authority tax collectors, accompanied by an administrative officer and a force of police, went to collect tax, approximately 1,600 men, women and children of Mswazi's followers moved into the Plumtree district of Southern Rhodesia. The Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration made arrangements for the maintenance of necessitous cases until the forthcoming harvest, providing money for the purchase of ploughs and grain. The immigrants left behind them some wealth, mainly in the shape of cattle which have been counted and recorded by officers of the Protectorate Administration and the disposal of which is now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments and the parties.

Apart from the Mswazi case the political temper of the Protectorate was calm.

From the agricultural and pastoral points of view the year was not a good one. The rains failed and drought conditions prevailed over most of the Protectorate. This resulted in an almost complete crop failure and extremely heavy mortality among the livestock. 1947 saw the largest imports of grain and meal that have ever been made into the Protectorate. As a result of this heavy buying by the people, cash resources have fallen low. Mercifully, however, good rains in the latter part of the year promise well for the 1948 harvest. Another disaster early in the year was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Ngamiland which caused the immediate cessation of all cattle exports, which constitute one of the two most important sources of revenue to the Protectorate—the other is employment on the mines. Veterinary measures involved the maintenance of cordons between the affected and the clean areas and the inoculation of 138,000 head of cattle. These tasks required the concentration of a large part of the veterinary staff on this work to the detriment of other duties. Whereas in previous years when the Territory had to contend with less widespread outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, livestock exports dropped from the preceding year's figures, it is gratifying that, in spite of the comparatively large outbreak experienced this year and consequent serious restrictions on exports, record numbers of cattle, sheep, goats and hides were exported. Of the 53,983 cattle exported, 37,436 head went to the Union, 8,612 to

Northern Rhodesia, 130 to Southern Rhodesia and 7,810 to the Belgian Congo. The concentration of veterinary effort on the eradication of foot and mouth disease and the consequent employment of all available staff to that purpose has militated against progress in the wider aspects of livestock work, and little has been done to further better methods of animal husbandry and pasture management. In any case, progress of this kind must depend to a great extent on more plentiful and better distributed water, and it is not thought that very much progress will be made in livestock breeding and improved livestock management or in the preservation and better exploitation of the undoubtedly rich pastures in this Protectorate until the condition precedent of many more water points is provided. The Protectorate Government has been engaged in making plans to this end which are now before His Majesty's Government.

The drought caused great concentration of cattle round very few water points and this led to further deterioration of the pastures, and soil erosion no doubt received a fresh impetus. The plans for improved water supplies bear close relation to pastoral and agricultural requirements and to the preservation of the soil. One bright spot in the agricultural picture is the comparative success of the Mogobane irrigation scheme financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund (Scheme No. 682). In spite of the almost complete drying up of the dam on which the scheme depends the staff struggled so successfully against adverse conditions that a fair crop was produced both of food and of seed grain.

The Bamalete tribe, in whose reserve Mogobane lies, are changing their previously somewhat hostile attitude towards the scheme and, impressed by the results achieved by advanced farming methods, are now genuinely interested, but it will be some time before the peasants will themselves be able to undertake such intricate husbandry as irrigational farming without close European supervision. The general development of African agriculture for which provision was made in Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.680 has been somewhat disappointing. This is probably due to the fact that demonstrators employed under the scheme have not, for lack of European staff, been sufficiently well supervised. Plans are now being considered to intensify this supervision, whereby it is hoped that they may work more efficiently and gain the confidence of the tribesmen which has hitherto been lacking.

Water boring, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme No. D.678, has progressed though not without difficulty. The two drilling plants already provided were continuously at work throughout the year in the provision of boreholes both at larger centres of population and in the rural areas. One outstanding success was the discovery of a strong supply at Francistown where the community had suffered much inconvenience and some suffering from lack of water in recent years. There was delay in the procurement of the two remaining

boring machines provided in the scheme, but these have now arrived and are in operation. Furthermore, contractors are employed to bore a certain number of holes in the southern part of the Kgalagadi district. The geologist has been extremely busy, not only in his researches into the general geology of the Protectorate, but also in the selection of boring sites both for Government and for European farmers. The diamond drill for exploratory purposes has arrived and is working under his direct control. The geologist has also conducted interesting experiments on the Metsemothlaba river in connection with clay cut-off dams built below the bed of the river and designed to store water in the sand upstream. This type of dam, which has proved to be serviceable elsewhere, promises well in the river selected by the geologist.

As regards education the most important event of the year is the start that has been made on the building of the tribal secondary school at Moeng in the Bamangwato Reserve. This project is entirely due to the initiative of Chief Tshekedi and his people, who imposed upon themselves a levy of £100,000 (which represents some 10,000 head of cattle) of which £55,000 is intended for building while the balance (which may exceed the original estimate owing to the present high price of cattle) will form the endowment fund for recurrent expenses. The buildings, situated in a charming well-watered valley, are now well advanced, and it is hoped that the first pupils will be admitted early in 1949. Chief Tshekedi expects that some 250 pupils, boys and girls, will be accommodated. The draft constitution was examined and accepted after some modifications by a committee of the Protectorate Advisory Board on African Education, which included the Principal of Tiger Kloof and Professor Matthews of Port Hare. This is the only secondary school in the Protectorate. Primary education remains in the doldrums. The schools are for the majority built, maintained and financed by the Native Administrations who act through a tribal committee of education. Government assistance is largely confined to central direction and coordination, to supervision, to the training of primary teachers and to the provision of grants in aid. While it is unlikely, in present circumstances, that greater financial assistance can be given, the supervisory side has in 1947 been strengthened by the appointment of two suitably qualified European Education Officers. Unfortunately, the bane of education in this Protectorate, which is a lack of qualified teachers, must continue to remain for some time to come, though plans are now being considered for the enlargement and improvement of the present rudimentary teachers' training establishment at Kanye in the Bangwaketse Reserve.

The drought and consequent food shortage has probably had an unfortunate effect on the health of the population, though no serious outbreaks of disease have been observed during the year. There was an outbreak of smallpox of a very mild type, and emphasis was given to the need for vaccination. Since May, 1946 up to October, 1947, 76,458 vaccinations were performed in the Protectorate excluding those performed at hospitals and recruiting centres, which would account for a

great many. At the last session of the African Advisory Council the Medical Officer of Health arranged a talk on this very important disease and much interest was shown. There was a small but unconfirmed suspected outbreak of plague in Ngamiland. Perhaps the most disturbing medical phenomenon is the increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis. Additional accommodation and facilities for treatment are being provided as funds and staff permit.

As regards medical development the year has been mainly devoted to the formulation of important plans for the future. It is to be hoped that by the time of the next annual report these will have been approved and on their way to realisation, but they have not yet reached that state of maturity as to form a part of the present report.

The original object of the Tsetse Fly Control (Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme No. 681) was to protect Maun and the populated areas around that township from the inroads of the fly from the west and north-west. For this purpose a series of fences have been erected on a line roughly following the Nxaraga valley, and efforts have been made to keep the area east of that fence completely free from fly. This it is hoped to effect through the destruction of game within the fence. Fencing has continued throughout the area, about 100 miles having been completed or partially completed and the Nxaraga valley itself, once thickly infested with fly, is now stated to be free. It is hoped to open it to agriculture next year. The Protectorate Government was in correspondence with the Government of Tanganyika with a view to arranging a visit to East Africa by Mr. MacGiles, Tsetse Fly Control Officer, and a Senior Administrative Officer, in order to study the methods used by the old established Tsetse Research organisations in East Africa. Owing to casualties among the Tsetse Fly Control staff, however, it was impossible to arrange the visit in 1947, but it is hoped that it will take place in 1948.

No very spectacular developments are to be reported from the Public Works. Building where required has progressed steadily and normal maintenance of roads and buildings has continued. The Department has been concerned with research into cheaper methods of building and the reduction of building costs, and has been especially active in the preparation of building plans to be financed from the surplus balances of the Protectorate for catching up the time lag in building due to the War. Towards the end of the year the Director, accompanied by the Principal Agricultural Officer, made a survey of the Okavango delta and the Mababe depression in the Chobe Crown lands with a view to possible future agricultural development, possibly under irrigation. Here again it would be premature to enlarge on these plans. The Okavango and Chobe river areas are of the greatest interest agriculturally and geophysically and the Administration is keenly studying their possibilities.

Generally speaking, as will be seen from Chapter 3 of Part II, the finances of the Protectorate are at present in a satisfactory condition.

In conclusion of this part of the report it may be said that, apart from the development, in spite of difficulties, of cattle exports and the expansion of the Education Department, the year has not been one of spectacular achievement. It has rather been one of preparation and plans for progress in the social and economic spheres which, if realised, should bear good fruit in future years.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

The last census was taken in 1946 and showed a population of 2,320 Europeans, 290,000 Africans including Bushmen, and 1,700 coloured persons. The total shows an increase of 5 per cent. over the figures for 1936.

The population is not evenly distributed, the bulk of the people living in the eastern part of the Protectorate with one fairly large tribe occupying the north-western corner. The central, western and southern areas of the territory, consisting for the most part of the Kalahari Desert, are extremely sparsely inhabited.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages, Labour Organisation

The principal occupation of the people is stock raising, mainly cattle, which, except for employment on the mines or elsewhere in South Africa, completely overshadows all other pursuits. Except on the European farms the cattle are normally herded and cared for by the owners and their families and there is consequently little paid employment among the natives. In some cases a system of payment in kind, known as "mafisa," exists. Under this system the owner of a large herd of cattle will entrust a part of his herd to a poorer tribesman. The latter receives no wages but he may use the animals as draught oxen, he retains the milk from the cows and he becomes the owner of a small proportion of any calves born to the "mafisa" cattle while in his care.

Approximately 9,300 natives were recruited for work in the South African mines, where they receive Union rates of pay.

So far as the comparatively small number of natives in local paid employment is concerned, the average numbers employed and wages paid are as follows:—

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Average Numbers</i>	<i>Average Wages £ p.m.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Agriculture	2,000	2	5	0
Mining	600	3	10	0
Domestic Service	1,460	2	10	0
Building (skilled)	250	10	0	0
Trade	550	3	10	0

In most cases food is provided by the employer with a corresponding deduction from wages.

The normal working week consists of 45 hours, but there is some variation, particularly in the case of agricultural workers.

Few Europeans, apart from Government officials, are employed. Official salaries vary from £120 a year for learners to £1,350 a year, with the addition of a temporary variable cost of living allowance. Free unfurnished quarters are provided in most cases.

The average prices of the principal articles of consumption, compared with the 1939 prices, are as follows:—

		1939			1947		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sugar	per lb.			4 $\frac{1}{4}$			5
Tea	„ „	2	11		3	2	
Coffee	„ „	1	7		2	2	
Salt	„ „			1			1
Tobacco	„ „	2	6		4	0	
Rice	„ „			4 $\frac{3}{4}$			11
Maize Meal, per 180 lb.		1	0	7	2	0	0
Maize, per 200 lbs.		17	7		2	2	0
Kaffir Corn (sorghum), per 200 lbs.		14	9		2	14	0
Paraffin, per 8 gallons		1	3	9	1	4	4
Soap, per 100 lbs.		1	9	3	4	0	0
Beef per lb.				3			6
Butter „ „		1	7		2	6	
Eggs, per dozen				10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	
Wheat Flour, per 100 lbs.		1	8	0	1	18	6

There are no trade unions in the Territory and no Labour Department. Such organisations are unnecessary in a country in which less than 3 per cent. of the population is in paid employment.

No labour legislation was enacted during the year. The following are the principal laws relating to labour matters:—

The Cape Masters and Servants Acts which apply, in a modified form, to the Territory.

Proclamation No. 14 of 1936 which provides for the protection of native labour.

Proclamation No. 20 of 1936 which empowers the High Commissioner, after due enquiry, to fix minimum wage rates.

Proclamation No. 28 of 1936 which provides for Workmen's Compensation. (This has so far been applied only to mine workers.)

Proclamation No. 74 of 1936 which prohibits the employment of women and boys underground in a mine.

Proclamation No. 72 of 1937 which regulates the employment of women, young persons and children.

Proclamation No. 56 of 1941 which governs the recruitment and contracts of employment of native workers.

Proclamation No. 16 of 1942 which provides for the registration and regulation of Trade Unions and for the orderly settlement of trade disputes.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The following table shews the total Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1947, under the various heads :—

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Native Tax	£79,803	Resident Commissioner	£22,818
Customs and Excise	114,440	District Administration	25,125
Posts and Telephones	60,084	Police	52,126
Licences	15,566	Posts and Telegraphs	11,958
Revenue Stamps	2,258	Administration of Justice	9,124
Judicial Fines	2,187	Public Works Department	22,323
European Poll Tax	2,342	Public Works Recurrent	19,012
Income Tax	136,270	Public Works Extraordinary	43,385
Rentals and Transfer Duty	5,234	Medical	51,236
Mining Revenue	1,733	Education	19,088
Miscellaneous	28,673	Veterinary	42,541
Special Levy	7,520	Agriculture	18,391
Cattle Export Tax	4,838	Allowances to Chiefs	556
Personal Tax	590	Pensions	17,019
Forests	5,219	Miscellaneous	22,731
		Air Service	771
		Contribution to Native Treasuries	23,839
		Forests	2,736
	<u>£466,757</u>		<u>£404,779</u>

SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR — £61,978

The following tables shew the total revenue and expenditure for the past ten years :—

		REVENUE		
<i>Year</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Grant-in-aid</i>	<i>Total</i>
1937/1938		£178,722	£25,000	£203,722
1938/1939		189,675	35,000	224,675
1939/1940		187,875	51,000	238,875
1940/1941		210,001	15,000	225,001
1941/1942		265,849	—	265,849
1942/1943		304,764	—	304,764
1943/1944		344,807	—	344,807
1944/1945		384,648	—	384,648
1945/1946		416,080	—	416,080
1946/1947		466,757	—	466,757

		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Year</i>		<i>Amount</i>	
1937/1938		£210,978	
1938/1939		232,086	
1939/1940		225,472	
1940/1941		224,426	
1941/1942		247,238	
1942/1943		256,383	
1943/1944		277,810	
1944/1945		334,838	
1945/1946		350,179	
1946/1947		404,779	

Public Debt : The Bechuanaland Protectorate has no public debt.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A statement is attached.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE

The chief items of revenue are *Native Tax* £80,000, *Customs and Excise* £114,500, *Income Tax* and *Poll Tax* £102,000, *Posts and Telephones* £22,000 and *Licences* £15,000. The figures given above are the estimated yields in a normal year.

Taxation: The MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION are :—

Income Tax

Native Tax

Licences

Income Tax Yield: £130,000. The following is a brief summary of the rates of tax :—

Private Companies and unmarried persons :

Eighteen pence for each pound of the taxable income, increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound subject to the maximum of 3s. 3d. In addition, unmarried persons are liable to a basic tax of £3.

Married Persons: Fifteen pence for each pound of the taxable income increased by one-thousandth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income in excess of one pound subject to a maximum rate of 3s. 0d.

Surcharges: Married persons 45 per cent. of the taxable income, unmarried persons 50 per cent. of the taxable income.

Abatements: £20 from the tax payable for unmarried persons and £22 for married. For each child under the age of 18 years £7 10s. 0d. An amount of £1 10s. 0d. is deductible in respect of each dependant. For each pound of life insurance premiums paid an amount of 1s. is allowed subject to a maximum rebate of £2 10s. 0d. Poll tax paid in respect of the income tax year may be deducted from the tax payable.

Public Companies: The rate of 4s. 6d. in the pound, subject to a rebate of £45 from the tax payable.

Supertax Rate: Two shillings in the pound on incomes in excess of £1,775, increased by one-fourhundredth of a penny for each pound of the taxable income, subject to a maximum of 7s. 6d. in the pound and an abatement of £210 from the tax payable. There is a surcharge of 25 per cent. on the super tax payable.

A schedule is attached shewing the incidence of normal tax on individuals at varying rates of income and on companies.

Poll Tax—Yield £2,000: A tax of £3 per annum payable in half-yearly amounts of 30s. 0d. is imposed on all adult European males of 21 years and over. The amount may be deducted from any income tax payable.

Native Tax—Yield £80,000: There is a tax of 25s. 0d. per head per annum on every male native of 18 years, and 25s. 0d. for each wife in excess of one with a maximum of £3 15s. 0d. In tribal areas the tax is collected by the Tribal Administration and paid over to Central Government. An amount of 35 per cent. is refunded to Tribal Authorities for commitments taken over from the Central Government.

Licences—Yield £15,000 : The main sub-heads under this Head are Agents for Foreign Firms and General Dealers and Motor Drivers and Vehicles. Agents for foreign firms pay £25 per annum and general dealers pay according to their turn-over up to a maximum of £50 per annum. ~

Customs and Excise—Tariffs : An agreement exists with the Government of the Union of South Africa under which duty on all dutiable articles imported into the Bechuanaland Protectorate is collected by the Union Customs Department and paid into Union Treasury ; a lump sum representing .27622 per cent. of the annual customs revenue of the Union is paid to the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A local duty is imposed on all imports to the Territory of Union manufactured spirits and beer. The rates are : Spirits maximum duty 35s. 0d. per bulk gallon and 25s. 0d. per proof gallon in bond ; Beer 2s. 9d. per standard gallon.

Stamp Duties : Under Proclamation No. 22 of 1945 the laws relating to stamp duties and fees were consolidated. Prior to this the stamp duties and fees in force were those imposed under the old Cape of Good Hope statutes which had been applied to the Territory.

The present tariffs in force in respect of the various duties and fees are for the most part modelled on modern tariffs in force in the Union of South Africa.

There is, however, an exception in the Deeds Registry where the tariff in force is still that provided under the old Cape of Good Hope Statute.

Estate Duty : Until the promulgation of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Death Duties Proclamation No. 58 of 1941, estates of deceased persons were not subject to death duty similar to that imposed in other countries although succession duty was payable.

The original scale of duty was graduated up from $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £2,000 of dutiable amount to a maximum of 17 per cent. on £75,000 and over but by Proclamation No. 30 of 1942 the scale was amended and increased to provide a maximum duty of 25 per cent. Under Proclamation No. 30 of 1944 the former Proclamation was again amended and the method of computing duty on amounts in excess of £10,000 was simplified by the imposition of a duty of three-ten-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof in the dutiable amount subject to a maximum rate of 6s. 6d. on each pound.

There is no primary abatement in the Bechuanaland Protectorate such as is provided for in other countries, but exemption of the survivor's interest in a joint estate of two spouses married in community of property is provided for.

An agreement for the prevention of the levying of death duties on the same assets has been concluded between the Union Government and the High Commission Territories, and similar agreements with other countries are contemplated.



KALAHARI MOTHER.

SUPER TAX

Classification of Assessments issued in respect of Super Taxable Incomes for the year ended June, 1946, under categories according to amounts of Incomes. (compiled to 30th June, 1947).

<i>Income Category</i>	<i>Number of Taxpayers. Individuals and Companies.</i>	<i>Amount of Super- Taxable Incomes.</i>	<i>Amount of Super- Tax Payable.</i>
Not exceeding £,2000 . . .	12	£14,152	£292
2,001—3,000 . . .	21	50,577	2,346
3,001—4,000 . . .	11	38,257	3,634
4,001—7,000 . . .	9	47,052	6,694
Over 7,000 . . .	6	75,524	21,374
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL . . .	59	£225,562	£34,340
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

Union Government of South Africa currency is used throughout the Territory. In the Northern Protectorate, however, Rhodesian currency is also used and is accepted at par. There are no banks in the Territory. Banks in the bordering towns of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia are used by the Central Government and residents.

Chapter 5: Commerce

The statement of the principal imports and exports with comparative figures for the year 1946, which is attached to this chapter, reflects clearly the drought conditions which obtained in the Territory for most of the year. The poor crops necessitated a large increase in the imports of food grain while animal mortality, due to poverty, accounts for the increase in the exports of hides, skins and bones.

Prices of both imports and exports have risen, particularly in the case of foodstuffs.

The reduction in gold exports is due to the fact that the mines are gradually being worked out.

Chapter 6: Production

(a) AGRICULTURE

A combination of poor rainfall, declining soil fertility, unsound agricultural practices, aggravated by the migration of able-bodied men for work in the Union, results in frequent crop failures and serious food shortages.

The average yield per acre for the Territory is approximately 0.75 bags (= $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels) per acre. Yields much in excess of this figure are seldom met except on experimental stations where returns of 10—15 bags per acre are recorded.

To remedy this state of affairs the Agricultural division is conducting fertiliser experiments both on its own plots and among the peasants in the field and is demonstrating, through its African demonstrators, the use of the harrow, the planter and the cultivator. The few successful fertiliser trials achieved last season showed increases in yields of up to 600 per cent. following reasonable applications of fertiliser and manure. At Mahalapye, experiments of some magnitude are being conducted with a view to the production of better types of seed of the staple crops which are maize, kaffir corn and millet.

During the year ended 31st December, 1947, 126,000 units of 200 pounds of maize or maize-meal were imported from the Union of South Africa to supplement the food deficit in this Territory. No record is available for other food grains such as kaffir corn and millet imported during this period.

Seasonal conditions experienced in the Southern Protectorate in 1947 were below normal although rain occurred in some parts. The crop harvested there was below average, relatively poor yields being obtained, even in the more favoured areas. Progressively drier conditions occurred northwards and in the north-eastern part of the Territory severe drought and total crop losses were experienced. The rainfall recorded at Francistown was approximately 4 inches. In many parts of the northern Protectorate rains which permitted planting to take place occurred too late in the season for crop production to be attempted.

A small bean crop in the Southern Protectorate permitted limited exports of this product.

Mogobane Irrigation Scheme :

Satisfactory development of this scheme continued. Section 11 was fully developed and work on furrow construction on Section 1 was commenced. Fencing and road construction was continued and quarters for an African agricultural demonstrator and a produce shed were erected. Approximately five miles of irrigation furrows were maintained.

The following crops were harvested :—

958 bags of maize (in addition to which green maize to the value of £225 was sold).

130 bags of kaffir corn.

302 bags of wheat.

11 bags of groundnuts.

3 bags of field beans.

During the last quarter of the year $104\frac{1}{2}$ acres were planted to kaffir corn, maize and pumpkins. Lack of irrigation water and drought conditions prevented further planting.

Bathoen Irrigation Scheme at Kanye :

This scheme has been fully developed. Production was devoted mainly to vegetables and fruits, the total yield of which was approximately 75 tons. Twenty-six and three-quarters ($26\frac{3}{4}$) acres were utilised for green maize and seed production. In addition 75 bags of wheat and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bags of lentils were harvested. A produce shed, 18 feet by 30 feet in extent, was erected.

Agronomic Investigations :

While very significant results have been obtained, no specific conclusions can be made at this early stage of the experiment, but it may be said that much of the varietal material on hand is proving considerably superior to the varieties commonly grown, that the soils (even virgin soils) show lack of plant foods which develop into serious deficiencies in soils cultivated for a number of years, and that yield exceeding those of the surrounding area by 500 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. may be obtained by the use of better seed and improved agricultural practices.

Dairying :

During the months January to May and December, 74,269.7 lbs. of butterfat were received by the Tati Creamery and 38,148.8 lbs. of cream were railed to the Mafeking Creamery.

Butterfat production figures in respect of the Ghanzi area for 1947 are not yet available. Messrs. Milk Products Ltd., Lobatsi, commenced operations in December and utilised 2,115 lbs. of butterfat during that month.

Of the 118 licensed milk buying cream depots only 21 European controlled depots operated during the season. 29,660 gallons of milk were bought.

TATI CREAMERY—FRANCISTOWN

Butterfat purchased during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1947.
European Production.

January to March	£2,359	16s.	2d.	22,654.6 lb.	1st Grade at 2/1d.
	95	3s.	3d.	992.1 lb.	2nd Grade at 1/11d.
January to March .	15	4s.	8d.	146.4 lb.	1st Grade at 2/1d.
	2	4s.	11d.	23.3 lb.	2nd Grade at 1/11d.

April to May	. 1,622 12s. 6d.	14,978.9 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	15 6s. 11d.	153.2 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/-d.
April to May	. 8 0s. 4d.	74.0 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
December	. 165 10s. 8d.	1,374.8 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.

African Production.

January to March	£761 11s. 6d.	7,311.8 lb. 1st Grade at 2/1d.
	329 13s. 4d.	3,440.0 lb. 2nd Grade at 1/11d.
April to May	. 1,135 17s. 9d.	10,485.6 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	396 18s. 3d.	3,969.6 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/-d.
December	. 105 12s. 4d.	874.9 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.
	10 12s. 9d.	225.9 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/3d.

L. R. Tarr : Milk Buying Depots.

March	. £42 14s. 6d.	410.6 lb. 1st Grade at 2/1d.
	2 6s. 3d.	24.7 lb. 2nd Grade at 1/11d.
April, May	. 679 11s. 8d.	6,273.9 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	26 2s. 2d.	261.8 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/-d.
December	. 40 0s. 0d.	331.9 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.
	<hr/> £7,816 0s. 0d. <hr/>	<hr/> 74,269.7 lb. <hr/>

MAFEKING CREAMERY AND COLD STORAGE CO. (PTY.) LTD.

Butterfat purchased during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1947.
European Production.

January to October	£2,246 1s. 9d.	20,733.8 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	12 14s. 5d.	127.5 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/-d.
November to	812 10s. 2d.	6,724.5 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.
December	1 0s. 0d.	9.2 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/3d.
	<hr/> £3,072 7s. 0d. <hr/>	

African Production.

January to October	£807 19s. 0d.	7,458.1 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	19 4s. 0d.	192.1 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/-d.
November to	43 0s. 11d.	356.4 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.
December		163.7 lb. 2nd Grade at 2/3d.
	<hr/> £870 3s. 11d. <hr/>	

L.R. TARR: MILK BUYING DEPOTS

June to August .	£258 3s. 7d.	2,383.5 lb. 1st Grade at 2/2d.
	<u>£4,200 14s. 6d.</u>	<u>38,148.8 lb.</u>

MESSRS. MILK PRUDUCTS LTD., LOBATSI

European.

December . . .	£255 11s. 3d.	2,115 lb. 1st Grade at 2/5d.
£3,072 7s. 0d.		
4,200 14s. 6d.		
255 11s. 3d.		
<u>£7,528 12s. 9d.</u>		

Tribal Agricultural Production :

Communal cultivation was started during the war as a means of increasing production. The so-called "war lands" have been maintained since the war under the name of "tribal lands." The following table summarises results in the Southern Protectorate :—

<i>Reserve</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Yield in bags of 200 lbs.</i>	<i>Yield per acre in bags.</i>
Bangwaketse .	238	Kaffir corn .	105	0.43
Barolong farms	80	Maize Planted .	79	1.00
	8	Kaffir corn Planted .	7	0.87
Bamalete .	14	Kaffir corn 7 acres	6	0.43
		Broadcast		
		7 acres	36	5.14
		Planted		
Batlokwa .	1½	Kaffir corn .	10	6.7
	*9¾	Maize .	Nil	Nil
Bakgatla .	†15	Kaffir corn Planted .	17	1.13
Bakwena .	47	Kaffir corn Planted .	46	1.00
	22	Kaffir corn Broadcast .	4	approx. 0.18
	14	Maize Planted .	Nil	Nil

* Frost damage.

† In other areas of this Reserve crops were complete or partial failures.

In the Northern Protectorate very few of the Tribal Lands were planted as good general rains did not fall until the beginning of March. Only in one area which experienced favourable localised precipitation throughout the season did 260 acres planted to kaffir corn yield an average of 1.7 bags per acre. The best yield obtained was 152 bags from 38 acres, *i.e.*, 4 bags per acre.

Good general soaking rains were experienced at the beginning of the 1947/1948 season and reports from all areas indicate that ploughing and planting are well advanced.

Regular Activities :

As previously indicated importations of maize during the year were made on a large scale. During January, 1947 importations were made from Southern Rhodesia, but in view of the shortage in that country the Union was approached for a quota to cover the requirements of the Territory. The table below details these importations and other relative information :—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Quota in units of 200 lbs.</i>	<i>Subsidy per unit</i>	<i>Approximate retail price mealie meal (200 lbs.)</i>	<i>Total Subsidy</i>
February . . .	6,000	12/8	44/5	£3,800
March . . .	12,000	12/8	44/5	7,600
April . . .	12,000	12/8	44/5	7,600
May . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
June . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
July . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
August . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
September . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
October . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
November . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
December . . .	12,000	6/3	38/-	3,750
Total . . .	126,000			£49,000

Beans (Cowpeas).

Permits were issued for the export of 1,562 bags of beans to the Union and Southern Rhodesia where good prices were obtained.

Fertilisers.

As in recent years the Agricultural Division again controlled the distribution of the bulk allocation of fertiliser by the Union. Eighty tons of fertiliser were imported during 1947, being an increase of 20 tons of the 1946 importation.

Seed.

One hundred and fifty bags of maize, one hundred and eighty bags of grain sorghum, thirty-six bags of millet, twelve bags of groundnuts and ten bags of swartbekkie beans have to date been distributed as seed to individual producers and Tribal Administrations for planting during the 1947/1948 season. A leaflet on groundnut production was prepared and distributed to those concerned with the production of this crop.

Agricultural Implements.

Agricultural implements to the value of approximately one thousand pounds were purchased for Tribal Administrations on a repayment basis.

Rainfall. January to December, 1947.

<i>Station</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Francistown	9.70
Ghanzi	9.56
Maun	16.66
Serowe	17.86
Mochudi	15.06
Gaberones	14.25
Molepolele	15.30
Kanye	14.37
Lobatsi	18.83
Tshabong	6.86
Kasane	22.00

Rainfall. Agricultural Season October, 1946 to September, 1947.

Francistown	4.48
Ghanzi	8.90
Maun	11.84
Serowe	8.18
Mochudi	17.24
Gaberones	15.30
Molepolele	11.15
Kanye	18.26
Lobatsi	21.35
Tshabong	6.56
Kasane	17.01

(b) VETERINARY

The year under review saw a continuance of the expansion of the livestock industry. The stock population compared with the year 1946, is as follows :—

	1946	1947
Cattle . . .	958,789	966,872
Sheep and Goats .	593,848	565,279
Pigs . . .	3,487	2,836
Horses . . .	3,399	3,389
Mules . . .	147	137
Donkeys . . .	20,670	18,138
	<hr/> 1,580,340 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,556,651 <hr/>

Exports were as follows :—

	1946		1947	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cattle . . .	46,994	£574,650	53,983	£661,219
Sheep and Goats .	5,874	8,519	16,114	28,200
Pigs . . .	832	4,320	980	5,880

The export figures for 1947, which are a record, are remarkable in view of the export embargos imposed by importing territories as a result of an even more extensive outbreak of foot and mouth disease than that which occurred in 1944. It was made partly possible by the willingness of Northern Rhodesia to accept inoculated cattle during January, February, March and April, during which period 2,175 cattle were crossed over the Zambesi River. Another factor of great importance was the export of 7,810 head to the Belgian Congo. The main influence was, however, the great demand by the Union of South Africa ; over 37,000 head were exported to this market during the last six months of the year.

With regard to small stock, 1947 also provided an outstanding record, over 16,000 head being exported. Of this number 10,682 were exported to the Union as compared with only 1,240 the previous year. Since 1943 Northern Rhodesia has provided a more or less stable market for small stock, accepting regularly between 3,000 to 4,000 head annually. Southern Rhodesia on the other hand has proved itself an irregular and on the whole diminishing market for small stock.

The main market for pigs has been the Union of South Africa, though a few have been exported to Northern Rhodesia. No pigs have been exported to Southern Rhodesia since 1943.

As regards poultry, 11,504 birds were exported during 1947. With increasing prices this branch is becoming more valuable and is capable of further development.

The number of hides exported (828,993 lbs., as compared with 289,850 lbs. in 1946) serves as an indication of mortality as comparatively few cattle are slaughtered for local consumption. A record weight of hides was exported in 1947, mainly to Southern Rhodesia. This is accounted for by the very heavy mortality experienced in those areas bordering on Southern Rhodesia.

Increases in the export of livestock and of livestock products were emphasised by increasing values.

The weighted average price for cattle differed very little from the 1946 price, while that of sheep and goats rose from 29/- per head in 1946 to 35/- per head in 1947, and that of pigs rose from 104/- per head in 1946 to 120/- per head in 1947.

The average price of hides per pound rose from 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1946 to 1/- in 1947.

While it would be foolhardy to attempt to foretell accurately future market requirements, it is believed to be justifiable to assume that Union demands will not diminish appreciably for at least five years. The requirements of Southern Rhodesia are likely to be negligible and the position there is of importance to this Territory only as regards the ability of Southern Rhodesia to supply the Northern Rhodesia market and possibly also the Belgian Congo and the Union. With increasing development in Southern Rhodesia it seems likely that a decreasing exportable surplus is probable for many years. (In support of this view it is understood that the quota of beef allocated by Southern Rhodesia to Northern Rhodesia has in 1948 been reduced to 500 tons as compared with the quota of 1,500 tons granted in 1947.) At present Northern Rhodesia is understood to import 50 per cent. of its meat requirements and, with impending developments in that country it seems likely that this figure will increase although the possibility of reclamation of the territory from tsetse and consequent rapid growth of home production should not be lost sight of. The Belgian Congo should also provide a market for beef for many years to come, and its demands are more likely to increase than to decrease. The principal market for sheep, goats and pigs is the Union, though the demands of Northern Rhodesia are likely to increase in the future. In respect of hides and skins the Union is also the major market, though in 1947 export to Southern Rhodesia exceeded export to the Union. From the marketing angle, then, the needs of the Territory are at present reasonably well met and the future for five to six years at least appears secure.

Animal Health.

The greatest single source of ill-health among animals is provided by the adverse conditions associated with seasonal lack of water and grazing and bad animal husbandry methods.

Recorded mortality of cattle for the year was 41,937, but records are incomplete and inaccurate; they serve only as an indication of the position, but there is little doubt that the drought in particular caused

mortality far in excess of that recorded, besides considerable loss of production among survivors in respect of inheritance, meat and milk.

Much mortality also occurred from depredations of carnivora, principally wild dogs, lions, leopards, cheetahs and hyenas, to which were added losses from snakebite.

No unusually severe outbreaks of scheduled diseases occurred during the period with the exception of the foot and mouth disease outbreak and an outbreak of rabies, although increasing losses from quarter evil are recorded.

The scourge of foot and mouth disease visited the Territory this year. Symptoms of natural infection in native cattle are almost imperceptible and mortality, except in calves, is nil. Its course is short and it causes the animal little inconvenience. Its major importance is its effect on the marketing of livestock and livestock products. Both outbreaks were controlled by cordons and by intramuscular inoculations of live virulent virus which burnt out the disease rapidly in the cordoned area. 137,786 head were inoculated.

There is some reason to believe that the disease has become endemic among game in Ngamiland and sporadic outbreaks among livestock in that area may be expected.

Lumpy skin disease was first discovered in 1944 in Ngamiland, in which area it spread rapidly, the spread of the infection being, however, limited to Ngamiland. Early in 1946 the disease was diagnosed in the Bamalete Reserve, infection it is presumed having been borne from the neighbouring areas of the Union in which it was prevalent. Infection spread rapidly to all parts of the Territory except the Kgalagadi and Ghanzi districts.

No useful method of control presented itself other than quarantine measures, and with the progress of the winter the disease abated. At present it exists in widely spread localities in mild form and for the most part the only evidence of it is in old residual lesions which do not affect the health of the animals affected.

An outbreak of rabies occurred early in 1947 in the Eastern part of the Southern Protectorate, infection having spread, it is believed, from neighbouring areas in the Union. Quarantine measures were enforced and suspected animals destroyed. The medical authorities also conducted an anti-rodent campaign in the area and no cases have been reported for several months.

Chapter 7: Social Services

1. EDUCATION

(i) *African.*

The fact that two-thirds of the country belongs to the Kalahari Desert, that there are eight main tribes, that communications are primitive and distances vast, and that financial resources are far from

commensurate with urgent needs—these combine to make the administration and promotion of education unusually difficult.

Most of the work has been devolved to eight tribal central school committees, in addition to which there are two committees for non-tribal polyglot areas, and in three remote areas education is administered directly by the District Commissioners concerned.

To the difficulties mentioned in the opening paragraph must be added others caused by the scanty and irregular rainfall. In consequence crops throughout the Protectorate were poor, water and grazing for cattle scarce, and a large number of wells and waterholes near school gardens dry for the greater part of the year. Imported grain was expensive and in many parts there was an acute food shortage. This meant that in some areas children left school to go to the cattle posts where milk and game were available, the unfortunate result being that throughout the system the enrolment dropped by 18 per cent. and that in the largest Reserve, the Ngwato, the pupil enrolment dropped by more than $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Primary Education.

Enrolled in 145 primary and five middle schools were 17,391 pupils, distributed through an eight-year course, the corresponding figure the previous year being 21,174 pupils.

63 per cent. were girls, the disparity between the sexes, which is due to the absence of boys at the cattle posts and at the lands, having been a retarding influence ever since schools were first established.

The four tribal middle schools were built and equipped by means of a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, to provide instruction under more favourable conditions than obtain in the district schools in the last two years of the primary course, *i.e.*, in Standard V and VI. To these schools the tribal committees and related communities attach considerable importance, for in them they see promise of development into secondary stature in the near future in spite of their modest achievement to-day.

A fifth school at St. Joseph's Mission, Khale, fully maintained its reputation for its academic standards and developed satisfactorily the carpentry course inaugurated the previous year.

In these five schools 683 pupils were enrolled.

Post Primary Education.

Only 57 students were engaged in post-primary work in the Territory, the junior secondary work now firmly established at St. Joseph's reaching a new milestone in that for the first time it presented students for the University Junior Certificate Examination, and with results which augur well for the future.

The sum of £2,206 was spent on bursaries to enable a considerable number of African students to follow secondary and post-secondary courses in the Union.

Appreciable progress was made towards the establishment of the tribal secondary school for the Bamangwato at Moeng, for which a self-imposed cattle levy to raise £100,000 was approved by the Secretary of State. It is understood that the target will be reached. A draft constitution has received local approval and on a magnificent site an imposing structure is rising which, when suitably staffed, will open a local door of rich opportunity to many who would not otherwise have access to secondary education.

Teacher Training.

Rich in significance, if the means be found to ensure the development desired, was the conversion of the rudimentary two-year course of day training at Kanye into a residential course of three years at a level sufficiently high to be equated with the Native Primary Lower Course of South Africa.

It was agreed that the importance of this change justified the inauguration of a modest scheme before money was available for the fuller scheme desired, a decision made possible by the co-operation of Chief Bathoen, O.B.E. and the London Mission, in consequence of which buildings were leased at nominal terms and other facilities were placed at the disposal of Government.

The response of the various communities was enthusiastic and the staff rose to the occasion admirably, the Chief describing this new development as one of the biggest steps taken in the promotion of African education within the Protectorate. The prospects for 1948 are excellent and correspondingly stimulate the hope that the necessary resources will be found to make the project worthy of the need and of the opportunity.

The Royal Visit.

The most memorable event of the year was the Royal Visit to Lobatsi on April 17th, transport and camping arrangements having been made for over 2,000 African and 70 European children who came from widely scattered areas to find their pleasurable anticipations more than realised and who returned to spread the news of the wonders they had seen.

Over 1,000 Guides, Pathfinder Scouts and members of other youth movements were reviewed by Their Royal Highnesses.

School Gardening.

This was the first full year of service by the Agricultural Education Officer and, in spite of very adverse weather conditions, encouraging progress may be reported.

69 Schools were visited, 750 garden tools were issued and 850 packets of seeds distributed; 15 articles on "The School Vegetable Garden" were published in the vernacular press in addition to the first twelve of a series of forty-eight articles on agricultural topics. Reprints of these

articles were sent to all schools. In consequence of this the teachers are now in possession of a series of outline lessons which will steadily be augmented and interest was undoubtedly stimulated.

In some schools, too, there was a gratifying response to this officer's attempt to introduce Arbor Day into the school calendar, and in general it can be claimed that in a year of drought and in a territory the greater part of which is either desert or desert-fringe country, this most difficult of all subjects was attacked with enthusiasm and not without results.

Homecrafts.

As in the case of school gardening, this was the first full year in which the services of a qualified itinerant officer were available for this work, and the response was equally encouraging.

Among the many schools visited were seven desert schools in the Kgalagadi, the first time their isolation had been broken by the advent of an European woman officer.

At Mochudi a tribal house was reconditioned and suitably equipped for the training of adolescents, increasing numbers of whom now seek enrolment in courses of varying length.

The homecrafts syllabus for the teachers' course was revised, as was the needlework curriculum for primary schools. For the time being it became necessary to abandon the idea of giving domestic science instruction in primary schools since, in the absence of competent teachers and of essential equipment it would have remained a notebook subject lacking reality.

Youth Movements.

The 1947 census revealed that on September 30th there was a total of 2,969 guides of all ranks and 1,200 Pathfinder Scouts, the sum of £150 being granted by Government for the promotion of these organisations whose interests will further be advanced by the appointment of a Welfare Officer, who is also the Organising Secretary of Youth Movements.

The guides made their uniforms for the Royal Visit, on which occasion, with the scouts and members of the Brigade movement, they acquitted themselves well. At Gaberones the Chief presented a plot of land which the girls cleared and fenced and on which a guide hut is being built largely by themselves, and in many quarters handwork is being made and sold to raise funds.

(ii) European.

Primary Education.

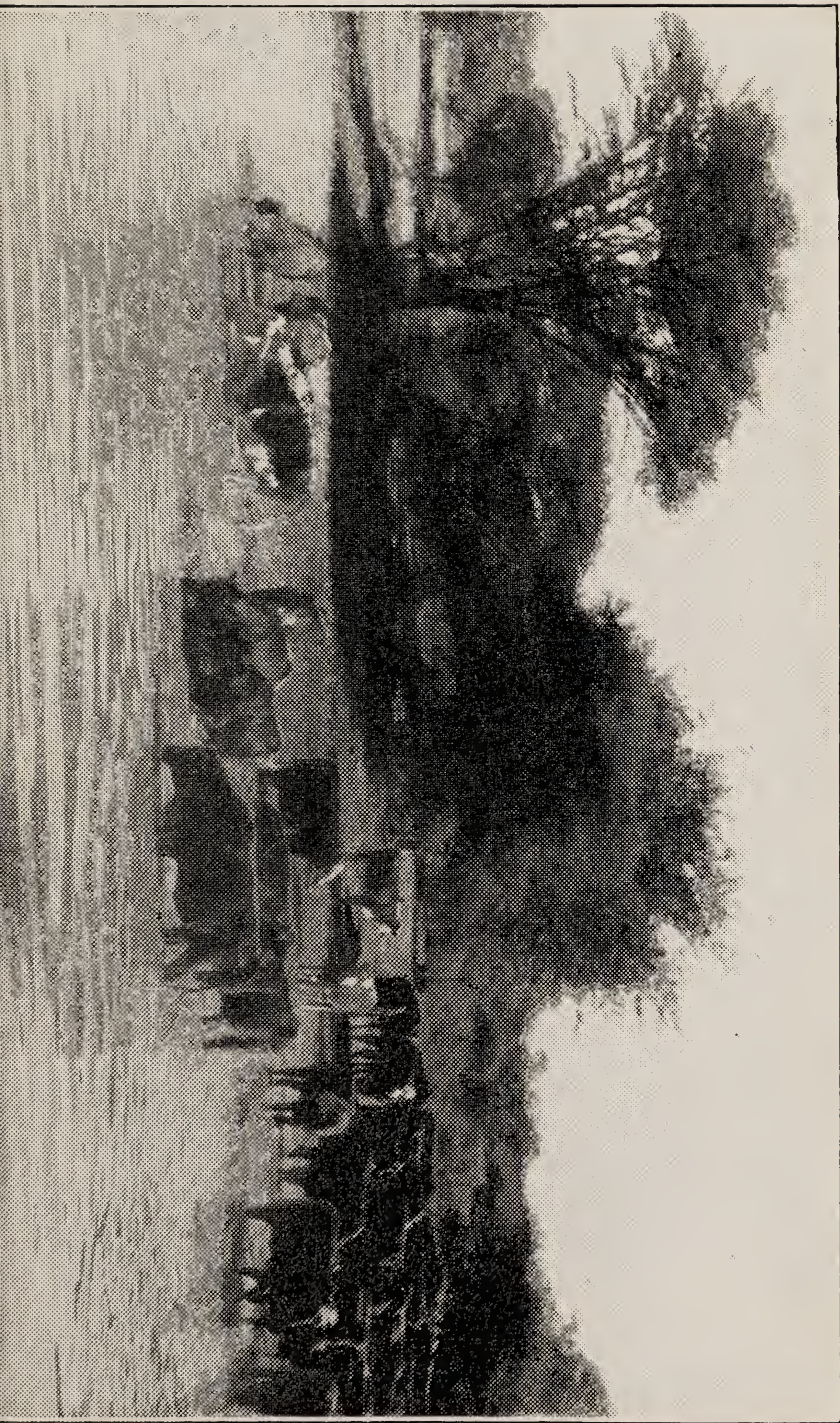
During the year 175 pupils were enrolled in 9 small primary schools maintained for the children of European residents.

Six were one-teacher schools. Of the total of 13 teachers employed, 9 were suitably qualified.



PAN IN KALAHARI.





CAMEL PATROL—KALAHARI DESERT.



All schools are under the control of local committees presided over by the District Commissioner and assisted by Government grants.

Without the co-operation of such committees European education would be seriously handicapped. The interests of the children are also carefully studied by the European Advisory Council.

The most important development was the amalgamation at Lobatsi of three small district schools, transport arrangements being made to bring in the pupils from the two remote areas. The enthusiasm of the community led to substantial amounts being raised on the £ for £ basis towards the cost of a new school for this locality, Government having promised land and other forms of assistance.

The service conditions of teachers were slightly improved, but financial stringency unfortunately prevented the introduction of the incremental scales desired.

The sum of £2,255 was spent on bursaries and educational grants to the children of residents, both official and unofficial, this making possible post-primary assistance as well as bursaries at approved primary schools outside the Protectorate.

Post-Primary Education.

In view of the small school constituency which it would serve, there is no provision for secondary education in the Territory, the need being partially met by the bursaries just referred to.

Post-Secondary Education.

No facilities nor any bursary system exist.

(iii) *Finance.*

The total expenditure on education during the financial year 1946-1947 was £50,030, as against £51,550 the previous year. This was made up as follows :—

	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Recurrent</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£	£	£
Protectorate Funds . .	—	19,089	19,089
Colonial Funds (C.D.W.F.) .	800	8,939	9,739
Native Treasuries . .	3,280	17,922	21,202
			<hr/> £50,030 <hr/>

Of this total £42,963 was spent on African education, £6,358 on European education and £709 on Coloured education.

(iv) *Miscellaneous.*

Staff.

Reference has already been made to the appointment of a Welfare Officer. In addition, the vacancy for an Education Officer was filled

and an additional Education Officer appointed, making it possible for one officer to be placed in charge of the Northern Protectorate with Headquarters at Serowe, and one in charge of the Southern Protectorate with Headquarters at Mafeking.

In 1946 the Agricultural and Homecrafts Education Officers had been appointed so that the professional and technical staff is stronger than it has ever been.

Conferences and Special Visits.

The Directors of Education of the High Commission Territories held their annual conference; the Director of Education attended the Cape Town Conference on Adult Education convened by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Translator of the Department represented the Protectorate, with another African, at a conference convened in Pretoria by the Transvaal Education Department to discuss the revision of Tswana orthography.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, visited the Government Teacher Training Centre, Kanye, and Miss F. Gwilliam, Assistant Educational Adviser to the Secretary of State, paid a flying visit to headquarters.

The Agricultural Education Officer toured some of the Southern Rhodesian Schools, and the Welfare Officer visited Swaziland, where facilities were kindly extended to him to go on tour with the mobile cinema unit and to receive training to enable him to train a local crew and to operate the unit.

Imports.

In the promotion of its work the Department imported goods to the value of £1,844 during the calendar year.

In concluding this brief review of the main feature of a rudimentary system, it may be well to bring to focus the conviction that, in spite of special difficulties, anxieties and financial restrictions, the year was in many ways the most eventful in the history of this small Department.

2. HEALTH

There are five Government hospitals and one dispensary while various missions administer a further three hospitals and three dispensaries. These hospitals and dispensaries provide 345 beds, equivalent to one bed for 811 of the population. During 1947 5,600 patients were treated in the hospitals, while 222,799 received treatment as out-patients. Maternity work, including ante- and post-natal care, is mainly carried out in the hospitals, but there are two special Maternity Centres, one run by the London Missionary Society and one by a tribal authority. Both are supervised by the Government Medical Officer of the district.

The technical medical staff consists of the Director of Medical Services, eight Medical Officers, one Medical Officer of Health, three

Health Inspectors, four Matrons and eight European Sisters, together with subsidiary African staff, trained, semi-trained and untrained. In addition there are three medical missionaries and subsidiary staff, both European and African.

African nurses are trained at both Government and Mission Hospitals. Midwives are trained at the Government Hospital at Serowe. Nurses undergo a three-year course in general nursing at the end of which they receive a year's training in midwifery.

African Sanitary Inspectors are trained under the surveillance of the Health Inspectors.

Sanitation is still primitive and undeveloped. The main difficulty is the absence of adequate water supplies.

Investigations have established the presence of Yellow Fever in the Ngamiland and Chobe areas of the territory. Legislation dealing with the control of aircraft and the prophylactic inoculation of exposed persons has been enacted. Further investigation of the situation is contemplated.

Legislation setting up a High Commission Territories Nursing Council has also been promulgated and it is hoped shortly to gazette the members to serve on the Council.

Imports of medical and surgical supplies from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa during 1947 were approximately £6,000. Exports were nil.

Prevalence and Mortality: Principal Groups of Diseases.

Group 1.	12,216 cases with 55 deaths.	Death rate	4.5 per 1,000 cases.						
Group 2.	3,476	„	21	„	„	„	6.04	„	„
Group 3.	3,135	„	7	„	„	„	2.23	„	„
Group 4.	906	„	21	„	„	„	23.17	„	„
Group 5.	4,968	„	22	„	„	„	4.43	„	„
Group 6.	8,900	„	13	„	„	„	1.46	„	„
Group 8.	2,856	„	13	„	„	„	4.55	„	„
Group 10.	696	„	1	„	„	„	1.43	„	„
Group 12.	274	„	9	„	„	„	32.84	„	„
Group 14.	2,611	„	16	„	„	„	6.13	„	„
Group 15.	542	„	4	„	„	„	7.38	„	„

The groups are as indicated in the International Nomenclature, 1921 Edition.

The mortality in Group 1 (infectious diseases) has been amongst the African peasant population though the larger proportion of deaths attributable to tuberculosis has been amongst returned soldiers, who acquired the disease while on active service in the Middle East. The indigenous African population are almost all farmers and therefore there is, from the practical point of view, almost no differentiation in the occupation analysis of the principal causes of disease.

3. HOUSING

The majority of the people live in the traditional type of native hut with mud walls and a thatched roof. The soundness of construction varies considerably from tribe to tribe. There are no slums in the sense in which the word is understood in connection with European towns. A few of the Chiefs and wealthier natives have built themselves European type houses of stone or brick.

Public Health regulations (made under Proclamation No. 12 of 1924) are enforced by the Medical Officer of Health and Health Inspectors in the major centres of population, but tribal villages and areas are rarely, if ever, inspected. The absence of the evil of overcrowding makes rigid enforcement of the regulations unnecessary. The Native Authorities are, however, encouraged to see that a reasonable standard of sanitation is maintained.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Tswana mode of life is largely communal and there has hitherto been little provision for organised spare time activities for youth. The newly-appointed Welfare Officer has, however, conducted two training courses for scoutmasters and, in the districts covered, an increase in numbers and a marked improvement in efficiency and smartness are already apparent.

Juvenile delinquency is rare and the development of youth movements is an increasing factor in this connection.

There is an annual provision in Government estimates of £500 for relief of destitution and this figure is seldom exceeded. In addition, the Bechuana Soldiers' Benefit Fund makes grants for the alleviation of hardships and loss suffered by ex-servicemen and their families as a result of war service and loans for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in civil life.

A mobile cinema unit has been acquired and will shortly begin a regular service of mass education and entertainment in the Protectorate. A small co-ordinating committee has met to discuss the inter-departmental use of the unit.

Chapter 8: Legislation

The principal legislative enactments during the year 1947 were :—

1. The Pensions (Consolidation) Proclamation (No. 14).

This Proclamation provides for the award of pensions and gratuities for members of the service. It follows the model in general use in the Colonial Service and repeals former enactments.

2. The Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Proclamation (No. 23).

This Proclamation repeals and codifies previous enactments and provides for the registration and licencing of motor vehicles, the licencing of drivers and generally governs the use of motor vehicles and roads.

3. The European Advisory Council Proclamation (No. 44).

The Proclamation places the Council on a statutory basis without altering its powers and duties. Rules have been made under the Proclamation regulating the methods of conducting the Council's business.

4. The Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 53).

This provides that a prosecutor may appeal from a decision of a Subordinate Court.

5. The Income Tax (Amendment) Proclamation (No. 61).

This Proclamation provides for a small increase in the rates of income tax and super tax.

6. The Property Sales Restriction (Repeal) Proclamation (No. 64).

This repeals the Proclamation (enacted in 1943) which made the sale of immovable property subject to the control of a Board. The original enactment was designed as a deterrent to land speculation but, with a general depreciation in land values, the control is no longer necessary.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police, Prisons

Justice.

The system of law administered in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is South African law, amplified by the Cape Statutes promulgated up to 10th June, 1891, and Bechuanaland Protectorate Orders in Council, Proclamations and High Commissioner's and Government Notices subsequently enacted.

South African law is founded on Roman Dutch law, as interpreted in the light of decided cases, and the laws of evidence are those in force in the United Kingdom.

The Courts in which justice is administered are :—

The High Court, which has as President, a Judge with two District Officers as Assistants.

Subordinate Courts :—

of the First Class, within the jurisdiction of District Commissioners ;

of the Second Class, within the jurisdiction of Assistant District Commissioners ;

of the Third Class, within the jurisdiction of Cadet Assistant District Commissioners.

The High Commissioner may appoint any fit and proper person to hold Courts of the last three classes, and civil jurisdiction is usually

limited to the District in which such officers are stationed for the time being and is limited to :—

(a) Courts of the First Class :

All actions in which either party is an European and (subject to the provisions of Proclamation No. 33 of 1943) all other actions, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed five hundred pounds ;

(b) Courts of the Second Class :

All actions in which either party is an European, provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds ;

(c) Courts of the Third Class :

All actions in which either party is an European provided that the claim or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed ten pounds.

The corresponding criminal jurisdiction is :—

(a) A Subordinate Court of the First Class :

- (i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with or without hard labour ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
- (iii) whipping, not exceeding fifteen strokes with a cane.

(b) A Subordinate Court of the Second Class :

- (i) imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year with or without hard labour ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid ;
- (iii) whipping, not exceeding eight strokes with a cane.

(c) A Subordinate Court of the Third Class :

- (i) imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months ;
- (ii) fine not exceeding ten pounds or in default of payment such imprisonment as aforesaid.

A Subordinate Court of the Third Class has no power to impose a punishment of whipping.

Native Courts.

There are also Native Courts, constituted under Proclamation No. 33 of 1943, which may exercise criminal jurisdiction to the extent set out in their Warrants and subject to the provisions of the Proclamation. Such jurisdiction extends to the hearing, trial and determination of all original charges and matters in which the complainant and the accused

are natives and the defendant is accused of having wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Court, committed or been accessory to the committing of an offence.

These Courts adjudicate in accordance with Native law and custom in both civil and criminal cases, but may not hear—

- (a) cases in which the person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life ;
- (b) any cause or proceeding whereby, in the case of persons married under the law of the Territory, divorce or a declaration of nullity of marriage or an order for judicial separation is sought ;
- (c) any cause or proceeding arising in connection with a testamentary disposition of property or the distribution of the estate of a deceased person to which the law of the Territory applies, or arising under the law relating to insolvency, or involving matters or relationship between the parties to which native law and custom are inapplicable ;
- (d) cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of an Administrative Officer who has been authorised generally or specially by the Resident Commissioner to give such approval ;
- (e) any case in which a non-native is a witness.

The statistics for 1947/1948 are not yet available, but in 1946/1947 the main types of offences were as follows :—

*Persons proceeded against on charges of crime
compared with 1945/1946.*

	1945/46	1946/47
Homicide	14	16
Other offences against the person	177	182
Offences against property	419	402
Other crimes	1,265	1,503

*Persons dealt with in Summary Courts for crimes
and offences.*

Homicide	3	10
Other offences against the person	147	149
Malicious injuries to property	11	13
Offences against property (other than malicious injuries)	314	293
Other crimes	6	31
Offences against the Master and Servant Act	13	28
Offences against Revenue Laws, etcetera	265	263
Minor offences	799	963

Persons for trial in the Superior Court.

Murder of wife or concubine	1	—
Murder of child	—	1
Murder, other than wife, concubine or child	9	5
Manslaughter	—	2
Other offences against property	3	28
Other offences against the person	1	4
Other crimes	3	10

The number of convictions during the years 1943/1944, 1944/1945 and 1945/1946, 1946/1947 were 1,777, 1,841, 1,457, and 1,731 respectively.

There have been no appreciable fluctuations in the numbers of crimes during the past eight years except in 1946. No capital sentences were passed in 1947.

Police.

The authorised strength of the Police Force was 9 commissioned European Officers, 37 Senior Inspectors, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 2 African Warrant Officers, 22 African non-commissioned Officers and 214 Troopers and Constables. This shows a decrease of 8 Europeans and an increase of 8 Africans as compared with the numbers for 1946. A number of vacancies remained to be filled at the end of the year.

During the year 681,254 miles were covered by patrols by horse, foot, bicycle, motor vehicle, canoe, camel and donkey. The Force has eight motor vehicles. Five radio transmitters/receivers were installed, making a total of 12 in operation at the end of the year. In addition, eleven sets were purchased in November and will be put into action when certain modifications have been carried out.

During the calendar year 1947, 2,596 cases were investigated, of which 2,058 were brought to Court, resulting in 1,744 convictions. The number of convictions represents approximately .6 per cent. of the population of the Protectorate.

The Royal Visit to Lobatsi in April imposed a task of considerable magnitude upon the Police. Their arrangements were eminently successful and no untoward incident occurred.

Penal Administration.

There are two gaols in the Protectorate, at Gaberones and Francistown, but all district headquarters are provided with "lock-ups." The gaols are in charge of the District Commissioners, who are assisted by one European Gaoler each at Francistown and Gaberones and a number of African warders and wardresses.

Prisoners are employed mainly on sanitation duties, bush clearance, road and aerodrome maintenance and, at Gaberones, on the 35-acre gaol agricultural plot. The plot provides training in sound agricultural methods, suitable for peasant cultivators, in addition to supplying grain to the gaols.

The scale of rations for native prisoners is as follows :—

Mealie Meal	1½ lbs. per day
Salt	½ oz. per day
Fresh Vegetables	¼ lb. per day
Potatoes ¼ lb. or dried peas or beans	2 oz. per day
Fat	1 oz. per day

In the case of a hard labour prisoner serving a sentence of over three months, ½ lb. of meat is allowed three times a week.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities

Apart from the railway, the telegraph, wireless and telephone systems, there are no public utilities in the territory. The usual health, veterinary, agricultural and road maintenance services are provided and these are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report. Sporadic road transport services are provided by private enterprise. The wireless service is described below.

Nine fixed receiving and transmitting Wireless Stations were in operation during the year. Three of these stations are owned and operated by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited, and are available for the transmission of Government messages when necessary.

As stated in Chapter 9, a number of stations have been put into operation by the Protectorate Police to facilitate direction and control of their organisation and operations. The Public Works Department assumes no responsibility for operation or maintenance of these stations, and their numbers have accordingly not been included in the tally of nine stations given above, which are available for the transmission of general traffic.

The Government station at Mafeking transmits broadcast programmes twice daily by arrangement with the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

In Francistown, the Tati Company, a private concern, provides an electricity supply while at Lobatsi, Gaberones, Serowe and Maun Government has installed plant to provide a supply of current to hospitals and workshops, but not for public or private consumption. Government also provides a water supply for its own use and for its employees, but not for the public, at Lobatsi, Kanye, Francistown, Gaberones, Mochudi, Molepolole, Serowe, Mahalapye, Palapye, Maun, Kasane, Ghanzi, Tshabong, Machaneng and Ramathlabama. At a number of smaller places on the railway line, water is supplied by the railway authorities.

Chapter II: Communications

Railway.

The main north-south railway line from Cape Town to the North runs through the Protectorate, entering it at Ramathlabama, 886 miles from Cape Town and leaving it at Ramaquabane, 394 miles further north. The line runs roughly parallel to the eastern boundary of the Territory at an average distance from it of about 50 miles. The railway within the Territory is owned by the Southern Rhodesia Government, but for the time being is operated on their behalf by the Rhodesia Railways Limited and the South African Railways. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches.

Telegraphs.

The major centres of population on the railway line and adjacent thereto are connected to the South African and Southern Rhodesian telegraph systems, while the larger centres away from the railway (Maun, Ghanzi and Tshabong) have wireless stations, which are in communication, for the transmission and receipt of commercial messages, with the main station at Mafeking. The station at Mafeking acts as a connecting link between those places and the South African telegraph system.

Roads and Bridges.

The sums voted for maintenance of roads were the same as for the previous year, but are still inadequate to meet present-day requirements and the ever-increasing demands of modern high speed motor traffic and heavy transport.

The roads are almost exclusively of earth—or sand—formed to shape and camber, the only exceptions being where they pass through townships and have been gravelled over short lengths. The aggregate length of gravelling is only a fraction of one per cent. of the total road mileage in the Protectorate, and road communications must therefore be classified, treated and maintained as dirt roads only.

The most important main roads, totalling approximately 550 miles in length, are maintained directly by the Public Works Department. In addition, the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited maintains approximately 940 miles of road in the northern districts of the Protectorate, towards the cost of which this Government contributes £760 per annum.

District and by-roads are given as much attention as possible, and the usual practice is to make a small grant of funds to the local District Commissioner to carry out essential maintenance and minor repairs.

During the year under review the main road through Lobatsi Township was laid with a tarred surface, 20 feet wide, over a length of 1,060 yards. This is the first tarred road to be constructed in the Territory.

Work was begun during the year on a new link road from the boundary of the Tuli Block on the eastern border of the Protectorate

to the north-south road in the vicinity of Morale Pasture Research Station, some five miles south of Mahalapye. This road will replace the existing road along the right bank of the Mahalapye River and will be approximately 30 miles in length, achieving a saving of some 10 miles on the present distance. Work on this project is now nearing completion.

A 3-span low level reinforced concrete bridge with a clear waterway of 8 feet was built on the main north-south road across the Lotsani River, some 5 miles south of Palapye. It was opened to traffic in October and in December was submerged in a heavy flood to the level of the deck slab without sustaining any structural damage.

The same floods submerged to a maximum depth of 12 feet more than a mile length of the main road near Dikabi, south of Francistown, and traffic was held up for two days. Material damage was slight, and after the flood waters had subsided the roads were opened to normal traffic within 36 hours.

An application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, amounting to £35,700 over a period of eight years from 1st April, 1948, for the purpose of providing permanent improvements on the more important lines of road communication in the Protectorate, was prepared and submitted during the year.

Air Service.

In March, Central African Airways commenced operating a once-weekly air service on the route Bulawayo-Francistown-Maun and return. This represents a portion only of the full service Bulawayo-Francistown-Mahalapye-Gaberones-Mafeking and return, for which Government has been negotiating and which is scheduled to commence on 5th January, 1948.

The Francistown-Maun branch service has to date been flown by "Rapide" twin-engined aircraft, but it is intended to employ the large "Dove" machines when the full service is in operation.

In view of the expected early opening of the air service, a considerable amount of work was done to aerodromes and landing strips. At Francistown, the aerodrome was put into first class condition, the runways being lengthened, widened and rolled to achieve satisfactory consolidation. At Maun the existing aerodrome was improved and lengthened, but owing to its siting it is not considered satisfactory for aircraft of heavier type than the "Rapide," and a new aerodrome on a different site is now under construction.

At Mahalapye runways are being lengthened, graded and smoothed and the aerodrome has recently been completely fenced. Gaberones has also received extensive attention, including lengthening of the runway to 2,000 yards, which it is intended to adopt as the standard length for main runways throughout the Territory. Grading, smoothing and consolidation of the surface by rolling has been carried out and the aerodrome has also been fenced.

Emergency landing strips were constructed at Nata and Kanyu on the Francistown-Maun flight, and at Artesia on the main north-south run. The two former were constructed for Government by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Limited who had roadmaking plant and equipment available in the vicinity. The latter was done departmentally by diverting a betterment gang from work on the main road.

In all nine landing grounds were maintained during the year.

In August the Southern Africa Air Transport Council, of which the Bechuanaland Protectorate is a member state, held its second Conference at Victoria Falls, Southern Rhodesia.

Government delegated the Acting Director of Public Works to attend as its representative. Delegations from the United Kingdom, East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa attended. The agenda was wide and varied, dealing with all the modern aspects of civil aviation vital to the member states represented. Discussion and the important resolutions centred entirely round the question of the implementation by member states of the recommendations of the May Conference of the International Civil Air Organisation (I.C.A.O.) held in Montreal.

Arising out of these recommendations and particularly their implications for member states subscribing to them, careful and serious attention has now been given to the question of the control and regulation of civil aviation in and over the Territory. The obligations attendant upon acceptance, not necessarily of the I.C.A.O. recommendations *in toto*, but of the S.A.A.T.C. Conference resolutions only, make it imperative for the member state to exercise the fullest control, within the international agreements, over civil aviation and the operations of civil aircraft within its borders.

Chapter II (A): Public Works (other than Communications)

The work of the Public Works Department covers and includes all activities connected with—

- (a) construction and maintenance of roads and bridges,
- (b) construction and maintenance of buildings,
- (c) provision and maintenance of water supplies,
- (d) maintenance of waterways,
- (e) operation and maintenance of internal wireless communications,
- (f) maintenance of mechanical transport and running of garage and central workshops,
- (g) construction and maintenance of aerodromes and emergency landing grounds,
- (h) grants made under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the development of public works.

Buildings.

By far the greater portion of the expenditure, staff and energies of the Department is concentrated on building. Much progress has been made with an extensive programme of staff housing and essential office and stores accommodation.

Funds to a total value of £82,815 were approved for buildings generally. This represents approximately a two-years' programme for the Department as at present staffed and constituted.

During the year under review the following were completed :—

Houses	13
Magazine	1
Latrines	9
Stores	2
Office	1

Works now in progress include

Houses	6
Garages	7
Nurses' quarters . .	1
Additions to Offices . .	3

Water Supplies.

The sum of £7,931 was spent on maintaining and improving Government water supplies and pumping plants at various centres. The maintenance of numerous additional water supplies developed under past Colonial Development Fund Grants mainly for the use of the native communities, was undertaken by the tribes in accordance with arrangements made with the local Native Administrations and under the general supervision and guidance of the Public Works Department.

Two Government drills, purchased and operated under Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme D.678, were employed on drilling for urgently required water supplies in the Batlokwa and Bangwaketse Reserves, and at Francistown and Madinare. As these two machines were insufficient to cope with urgent immediate requirements a contract was entered into with a private firm of drilling contractors to drill a series of holes in the Gaberones area. Owing to difficult formations and their inability to cope successfully with local conditions, these people were very soon discouraged and after drilling only two successful boreholes departed to seek easier conditions in the Union.

Endeavours are still being made to induce a reputable firm of contractors to undertake drilling in the Protectorate for farmers and settlers who are nearly all urgently in need of water.

Drilling by contract in the Southern Kgalagadi District commenced in July. Owing to hard and difficult formations progress is slow and water has not yet been struck in sufficient quantities to supply requirements.

Owing to the extremely critical position in Francistown early in the year, one of the two Government drills was diverted there from the Batlokwa Reserve. After two false starts a good supply of water was struck, which is amply coping with the Camp's requirements.

During the year the two additional drilling machines required to make up the total of four provided in the scheme were obtained with some difficulty.

In June delivery was effected of a small size diamond core drill. This is now engaged on exploratory drilling for the collection of geological data.

Extensive improvements to the existing water supply system at Gaberones Camp were carried out and it is hoped to commence work early in 1948 on the provision of a new water supply system for Lobatsi Camp. Materials for this work have been on order for over nine months and delivery is now complete except for a few small items.

An application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for £160,000 for Surface Water Development was prepared and submitted during the year. The scheme is intended to develop the surface water resources of the Protectorate over a period of eight years by means of a planned, co-ordinated programme comprising the construction of a series of small dams for watering stock, at the rate of 25—30 a year, the construction of permanent weirs across rivers, protection works in watersheds and catchment areas and the storage and development of supplies in sand rivers.

Waterways.

In spite of the necessity for seconding the Ngamiland waterways maintenance foreman to the Tsetse Fly Control, and inability to obtain a replacement for this officer, the work of maintaining the existing canals through the papyrus in the channel of the Taoghe River proceeded satisfactorily.

Transport.

The Government Workshops at Gaberones undertake the overhaul, repair and maintenance of all Government-owned motor transport, mechanical plant and equipment, with the exception of vehicles stationed in Ngamiland. The latter are specially catered for by a garage and workshop established during the year in Maun and operating under the general direction of the Mechanical Superintendent from the central workshops at Gaberones.

The mechanic in charge at Maun has been provided with a fully equipped mobile workshop and is thus able to execute all necessary maintenance and repair work on vehicles, with the exception of major overhauls involving cylinder reboring and crankshaft grinding, which must be done at the central workshops. This is an important factor

in the maintenance and economic running of the Government vehicles operating under the extremely arduous conditions obtaining in Ngamiland.

The central workshops are now very fully equipped and tooled to undertake all repairs on motor vehicles, stationary engines, water drills, pumping plants, building and roadmaking plant and equipment generally. Commitments are heavy in view of the fact that a total of some 75 motor vehicles, 4 water drills, 2 power graders, 3 tractors, sundry roadmaking plant and equipment have to be maintained in addition to 100 pumping plants and water supplies throughout the Territory.

An application for assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, amounting to £53,500 over a period of eight years from the 1st April, 1948, for the purpose of providing the necessary number of mechanics and technical staff to cope with existing requirements and the needs of proposed Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Schemes, was prepared and submitted during the year.

Aerial Survey.

In July a start was made on the aerial survey of the eastern portion of the Territory. The work was carried out by the Royal Air Force as part of the general Colonial Survey Scheme.

A Lancaster aircraft, flying from Swartkops airfield near Pretoria and controlled by radar stations situated at Gaberones and Mahalapye, was used for the photo-survey flights. Unfortunately, owing to the late start made, operations were suspended in October on account of the unsuitability of atmospheric conditions for aerial photography. At this stage approximately 20 per cent. of the required area had been covered.

It is intended to complete the survey during the winter of 1948, when atmospheric conditions should be at their best.

Chapter 12 Cultural Development

There have been no developments in the cultural field during the year under review.

PART III

Chapter I: Geography and Climate

Geography.

The Territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the western boundary of the Union of South Africa, which follows the Notwani, Marico and Crocodile or Limpopo Rivers, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia and on the north and on the west by the Caprivi Zipfel and by the Territory of South West Africa, with the Kalahari Desert extending over most of the western areas west and south of Ngamiland as far as latitude 27 degrees. This is not a desert in the commonly accepted sense of the word, but consists of vast expanses of undulating sand-belts with outcrops of limestone here and there. Large areas are wooded like park-lands, studded with camelthorn and other indigenous trees. In the limestone belts water is sometimes found at depths from 30 to 100 feet, so that it is possible that under the deep overburden of sand there may exist untapped reservoirs of water. The northern and south-western corners of the Kalahari have the least vegetation and most sand dunes, but elsewhere the grasses are excellent, and this is the natural habitat of the true aboriginal bushmen, who lead a primitive nomadic existence, living chiefly on the flesh of game shot with poisoned arrows, supplementing this with wild fruits and roots.

The Protectorate has not been surveyed as a whole, but its area is estimated at 275,000 square miles. The mean altitude is about 3,300 feet.

There is beautiful scenery in the north-western part of the Protectorate, in the Okavango delta into which the great Okavango River, flowing inland from the north-west, benevolently pours its flood waters which, in seasons of heavy rainfall, flow as far south-east as the Makarikari salt lake and south and south-west into Lake Ngami. The Chobe area is also notable for its scenic beauty, especially along the Chobe River, which flows into the Zambesi 60 miles west of the Victoria Falls.

The eastern portion of the country also has some fine hill scenery. The remainder, though it appears at first sight to be very flat, is in reality undulating and is rich in grasses, shrubs and trees. The south-eastern half is similar to the bushveld of the Northern Transvaal. There are occasional outcrops of limestone and the surface is generally sandy and, except where boreholes and dams have been established, waterless. Old and well-defined river courses which nowadays flow only during the annual rains, indicate, however, that at one time the country was



VILLAGE SCHOOL.

well watered, as is still the case north and north-east of Lake Ngami. In certain areas elsewhere good underground waters exist and are being developed as funds permit.

The Protectorate as a whole is a natural game reserve for most species of the fauna of Africa, and Government policy is aimed at their preservation.

Climate.

The climate of the country, on the whole, is sub-tropical, but varies with latitude and altitude.

Latitude 22 degrees South passes through the centre of the country and the northern areas of the Protectorate accordingly lie within the tropics.

The average annual rainfall in the Territory is 18 inches, but this varies from 25 inches in the north to 9 inches or less in the western Kalahari.

By far the greatest area of the more populated portion of the Protectorate lies in an extensive saucer-like depression having an altitude of 3,000 feet bounded by higher ground at the extreme south (Hildavale) and the north-east (Southern Rhodesia) where the altitudes are over 4,000 feet. There are also elevations at Kanye, Serowe and Ghanzi of 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

The climate of the higher parts of the Territory is sub-tropical, varying to temperate. During the winter the days are pleasantly warm and the nights cold, with occasional frosts. The summer is hot, but relief is sometimes obtained by a prevailing north-east breeze, which generally springs up in the early part of the night. In the more low-lying parts during the winter, lasting from the beginning of May to the middle of August, it is pleasantly warm by day and comfortably cool at night, but in summer, which commences properly in October, the days are very hot and the nights uncomfortably warm. In August, as a rule, the annual seasonal winds from the west coast commence and, desiccated by the sands of the Kalahari, they resemble a "simoon" on a broad scale, and often continue until the equinox in September, sweeping across the whole country and carrying volumes of sand and dust.

The atmosphere throughout the year is very dry and this helps to mitigate the high temperatures, though to Europeans this dryness and the strong sunlight week after week, without clouds to soften it, has the effect of producing nervous irritability, particularly in Europeans whose occupation is sedentary and does not permit of enough outdoor life.

If the necessary precautions are taken to guard against malaria, which is universal in the low-lying areas of the Territory, and provided sufficient outdoor exercise is taken, the climate is well suited to Europeans and their families.

Chapter 2: History

The picture presented by Southern Africa in the first quarter of the 19th century, north of the narrow strip which then comprised the extent of the European settlement, is a dismal one of savage tribal wars, pillage and bloodshed. The primary cause of these conditions was the expansion of the Zulus who, under Chaka, a military genius who had created out of a comparatively insignificant people a disciplined and warlike nation, waged incessant and merciless war on those people unfortunate enough to be within their reach. These activities, like a stone thrown into a pond, created waves far beyond the impact of the Zulu warriors. In order to escape the Zulus, tribes on their borders fled to all points of the compass, despoiling on their way the tribes in their path and thereby setting up a general movement of destructive migration.

The most ferocious of these predatory bands were the followers of an amazon called Mantatisi and her son Sikonyela. These marauders—part refugees and part banditti—came from tribes living in the neighbourhood of what is now Basutoland. They banded themselves together into some sort of cohesive army and advanced northwards and westwards, harrying and destroying everything that stood in their way.

In a different category were the Matabele. These were originally a group of Chaka's people under Mziligazi ("Path of Blood"), one of Chaka's principal captains. On one of his raids Mziligazi embezzled the booty and deemed it prudent not to return home. He moved north-westwards and, after a destructive march, established himself in the neighbourhood of what is now Zeerust, where he conducted bloody and profitable raids in systematic fashion on the tribes within his reach. The forays of Chaka's disciplined and merciless impis, the wholesale pillage of the hordes of Mantatisi, the murderous exodus of the Matabele as well as endless migrations by other less important tribes, themselves torn by internecine quarrels, had reduced the country to a pitiable state of misery and confusion. Yet it was at this time, in 1820, that Robert Moffat, of the London Missionary Society, undaunted by the dangers of such an undertaking, established his mission at Kuruman in the country later to become British Bechuanaland and now incorporated in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa.

Among the people most conveniently situated to receive Mziligazi's savage onslaughts were those known as the Bechuana, who constituted a group settled in the Western Transvaal and extending towards the Kalahari. Like all Bantu peoples their origins are shrouded in legend. As regards the chief tribes of the group the generally accepted tradition is that they are descended from a people ruled by a chief named Masilo, who lived about the middle of the 17th century. Masilo had two sons, Mohurutshi and Malope. The former founded the line of the chiefs of the

Bahurutshi*, while the latter had three sons, Kwená, Ngwato and Ngwaketse. Ngwato and Ngwaketse broke away from their father's tribe, split into two separate factions and went with their followers to live at a distance from each other. The Bahurutshi were set upon first by Mantatisi's horde and then by the Matabele. The home of this tribe is in the Western Transvaal, but scattered elements have attached themselves to the present ruling tribes of the Protectorate. A small group maintains some sort of independent existence near Francistown. The Bangawaketse, after several migrations, finally settled in their present country around Kanye while the Bamangwato founded a colony in the vicinity of Shoshong in the country occupied by the tribe to-day. The descendants of the Kwená section now live around Molepolole. Among the Ngwato a further split occurred: Tawana, one of Chief Mathipa's sons, seceded at the end of the eighteenth century and formed a new settlement in Ngamiland. The Batawana are still the ruling community in that area. Other important tribes of the Bechuana are the Bakgatla, the Bamalete and the Batlokwa. These are said to be early offshoots of the Bahurutshi and are fairly recent immigrants into the Protectorate from the Western Transvaal, having arrived here in the nineteenth century. The Barolong, the greater number of whom to-day live in the Union, originated from the north, from whence they migrated under a chieftain named Morolong. They live along the southern border of the Protectorate and round Mafeking.

Robert Moffat's Kuruman Mission was founded among the Batlhapin, a tribe of the Bechuana group. Very soon after Moffat's arrival the existence of the tribe and of the mission was threatened by Mantatisi's brigands who, after severely handling the Bahurutshi, were now advancing on Kuruman, scattering everything in their path. Moffat acted with much vigour and enlisted the help of the Griqua half-castes who lived about 100 miles to the south of his station. These came to his aid and inflicted much execution on the invaders, who had by then outrun their supplies and were not used to firearms. In the following years Moffat obtained an extraordinary ascendancy over Mziligazi and, though the Matabele ceaselessly and mercilessly raided the unhappy Bechuana tribes to the north (among the worst sufferers being the Bakwena), the Mission at Kuruman and the peoples in its immediate surroundings remained inviolate.

The fifty years between 1820 and 1870 were periods of chaos and anarchy, of internecine quarrels and struggles which it would be tedious to recapitulate in detail. Internal and inter-tribal difficulties were complicated by the impact on these borders of the Boer trekkers. To the latter, however, belongs the credit of ridding the immediate neighbourhood of the Matabele; after several engagements with the Boers, disastrous for his tribe, Mziligazi removed himself northwards in 1838, preying whenever he got the chance on weaker people on the way,

* It will be noted that each tribe takes the name of its titular founder with a suitable modification of the prefix.

Bechuana and Makalanga. To these tactics few of the Bechuana chiefs made effective resistance with the exception of Chief Sekgomo of the Bamangwato, who was made of sterner stuff than the rest, and who in 1840 inflicted several minor reverses on Matabele raiding parties. In the meantime David Livingstone, who had married Robert Moffat's daughter Mary, established a Mission among the Bakwena where he stayed until the early 'fifties.

In 1872 there acceded to the Chieftainship of the Bamangwato the most remarkable African of his time and possibly one of the most remarkable of any time. This was Khama. He succeeded to the Chieftainship of the Ngwato tribe (descendants it will be remembered of the adherents of Ngwato, son of Malope) after a youth troubled by dissensions within the tribe and by the ever-present peril of the Matabele. During the first few years of his reign he much enhanced the standing of his tribe until the Bamangwato were among the most prominent of the people of this part of Africa. He was no mean strategist, had a well-trained and well-equipped little army and earned the respect of Lobengula, son of Mziligazi, and with it some assurance of immunity from the depredations of that potentate. A lifelong and rigid adherent of Christianity, he introduced numbers of reforms into the life of the tribe one of the most important and the one on which Khama himself set most store, being the total prohibition of alcoholic liquor. No detail of tribal administration escaped his attention and he devoted himself with energy and singleness of purpose to the uplifting of his people. Though the weaker tribes still had to submit to the ravages of Lobengula's Matabele, by the middle 'seventies there was some stability and order in the life of these regions, and the Bamangwato, under Khama's domination, and for that matter the other Bechuana tribes, enjoyed conditions less turbulent and chaotic than at any other time in the century.

It was at this time, however, that the Bechuana began to feel the effect of forces that were entirely to alter their lives and to remould their destinies. Hitherto, they had seen little of the white man. A few traders and hunters had indeed penetrated into their territories but these expeditions had been few and far between and, except at large centres like Shoshong, no permanent relations had been established. The only Europeans who had lived among them were the missionaries, men like Moffat and Livingstone, and that remarkable missionary-administrator, MacKenzie. Now began the exploration of Africa, the division of the continent among the nations and the exploitation of its resources. Embittered relations between the Boers from the Transvaal and the Bechuana tribesmen (particularly the Barolong and the Batlhapi) prompted the latter to address appeals for assistance to the Cape Authorities, while Khama, shortly after his accession, made representations to the High Commissioner that his country be taken under British protection. These appeals were powerfully seconded by Cecil Rhodes, who appreciated the importance of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" and was determined to keep it open for the furtherance of his plans for the occupation and development of the land beyond

the Limpopo. But the British Government showed no anxiety to assume such new responsibilities and it was not until 1884 that the Home Government sent the missionary John MacKenzie to these Territories as Deputy Commissioner. Finally in 1885 Sir Charles Warren, with the concurrence of Khama and other principal Chiefs, proclaimed the whole of the Bechuanaland to be under the protection of Her Majesty the Queen. The southern part of the Territory which included Mafeking, Vryburg and Kuruman was later constituted a Crown Colony and eventually became part of the Cape Colony. It is now in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa and is known as Bechuanaland. The northern part, henceforward known as the Bechuanaland Protectorate, which stretches as far north as the Zambesi River, has remained to this day under the protection of the British Crown.

Meanwhile, British expansion northwards continued and, with the occupation of what is now Southern Rhodesia, Rhodes' description of Bechuanaland as the "Suez Canal to the North" was fully justified.

In 1895 the British Government showed itself in favour of handing over the Administration of the Protectorate to the British South Africa Company. Chiefs Khama of the Bamangwato, Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Sebele of the Bakwena went to England to protest against the suggested transfer and an agreement was reached that if they gave up a strip of land on the eastern side of the Protectorate for the construction of a railway (through which the railway runs to-day) they should remain, as they desired, under the protection of the British Crown.

So began the modern era in the Protectorate. The country is administered by a Resident Commissioner who lives in Mafeking and is responsible to the High Commissioner for the three Protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland. In the areas reserved for the occupation of their tribes the Chiefs exercise a large measure of independent administration, with the advice of District Commissioners and technical officers of the Central Government.

Khama died in 1923. His son Tshekedi acts as regent for Khama's grandson Seretse, now a student in England. The tribal capital is now at Serowe. Bathoen of the Bangwaketse and Kgari of the Bakwena are grandsons respectively of Chiefs Bathoen and Sebele, who visited England in 1895.

Of the other descendants of Masilo, Moremi III, Chief of the Batawana of Ngamiland and descendant of Tawana, son of Mathiba, died in 1946, while the chiefly line of the Bahurutshi, if indeed it is represented at all, has no political importance in the Protectorate though the tribe is generally respected as the senior among the tribes of the Bechuana.

Chapter 3: Administration

The constitutional position in the Bechuanaland Protectorate is governed by various Orders in Council and Proclamations, of which the most important is the Order in Council of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 9th May, 1891. That Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner to exercise on Her Majesty's behalf all the powers and jurisdiction which Her Majesty at any time before or after the date of the Order had or might have within the Protectorate, and to that end empowered him further to take or cause to be taken such measures and to do or cause to be done all such matters and things within the Protectorate as are lawful and as in the interest of Her Majesty's service he might think expedient, subject to such instructions as he might from time to time receive from Her Majesty or through a Secretary of State.

Other provisions of the Order in Council empowered the High Commissioner—

- (1) to appoint administrative and judicial officers and to assign their functions to them subject to the preservation of his own powers and authorities in their entirety; and
- (2) to provide by Proclamation from time to time, for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue and generally for the peace, order and good government of all persons within the Protectorate, including the prohibition and punishment of acts tending to disturb the public peace.

In issuing this Proclamation the High Commissioner was instructed by the Order in Council to respect any native laws and customs by which the civil relations of any native Chiefs, tribes or population under Her Majesty's protection were at that time (*viz.*, in May, 1891) regulated, except in so far as the same might be incompatible with the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction or which were repugnant to humanity.

The Order in Council required the High Commissioner to publish his Proclamations in the Gazette and reserved to Her Majesty the right to disallow any such Proclamation. The Order in Council provided also that, subject to any Proclamation lawfully issued by the High Commissioner, any jurisdiction exercisable otherwise than under this Order in Council of 1891, whether by virtue of any Statute or Order in Council, or of any treaty, or otherwise, should remain in full force.

Her Majesty reserved the power to revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order in Council at any time.

All references to Her Majesty in the Order in Council were declared by it to include Her Majesty's Heirs and Successors.

The Protectorate is administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland

Protectorate and Swaziland (formerly styled the High Commissioner for South Africa).

The Territory comprises Crown Lands, European blocks of farms, and Native Reserves, and is divided, for administrative purposes, into the following districts, under District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners who are assisted in the maintenance of law and order by a force of police :—

Ngamiland (including the Batawana Reserve and Chobe Crown Lands)—
Headquarters at Maun ;

Ngwato (including the Bamangwato Reserve and some Crown Lands)
and the Tuli Block—Headquarters at Serowe ;

Francistown (including the Tati Concession and some Crown Lands)—
Headquarters at Francistown ;

Gaberones (including the Gaberones Block and the Batlokwa and Bamalete Reserves)—Headquarters at Gaberones ;

Bakgatla (Bakgatla Reserve)—Headquarters at Mochudi ;

Kweneng (Bakwena Reserve)—Headquarters at Molepolole ;

Ngwaketse (Bangwaketse Reserve)—Headquarters at Kanye ;

Lobatsi (including Lobatsi Block, the Barolong Farms, Native Reserve and some Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Lobatsi ;

Kgalagadi (Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Tshabong ;

Ghanzi (Ghanzi farms and Crown Lands)—Headquarters at Ghanzi.
(Gemsbok Pan on the large Ordinance map.)

In the native areas the method of administration is that generally known as “indirect rule.” Native Administrations were formally established and the powers and rights of Native Authorities were defined in the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamations Numbers 32 and 33 of 1943, which replace the original Proclamations Numbers 74 and 75 of 1934. In 1938 Native Treasuries were successfully established in all Native Reserves but one, and a Tribal Fund has now been established for the Bakhurutshi in the Tati Native Reserve. Government pays 35 per cent. of each Native Administration’s collection of native tax to the Tribal Treasury concerned ; other sources of revenue are tribal levies, rates and stand-rents in addition to special levy.

In the preparation of estimates and the general management of their treasuries the Chiefs and Finance Committees, under the guidance of District Commissioners, display an intelligent and keen appreciation of their responsibilities.

There is a Native Advisory Council which meets usually once a year under the presidency of the Resident Commissioner, and this is attended by the Chiefs and tribal representatives from the various Native Reserves and non-tribal areas.

An European Advisory Council meets under the presidency of the

Resident Commissioner, usually twice a year. There are eight members who are elected to represent the interests of the European residents in the eight electoral areas into which the Protectorate is divided.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

The weights and measures in use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate are those which are in use in the Union of South Africa.

A draft Proclamation for the Protectorate based on the Union of South Africa Weights and Measures Act, which provides for assize requirements, is under consideration.

Chapter 5: Newspapers and Periodicals

No newspapers or periodicals are published in the Protectorate. South African newspapers circulate amongst the European population, while the literate native peoples are catered for by a vernacular newspaper published by the Bantu Press of Johannesburg. One page weekly is reserved for Government use and in it are published articles of social, educational and general interest.

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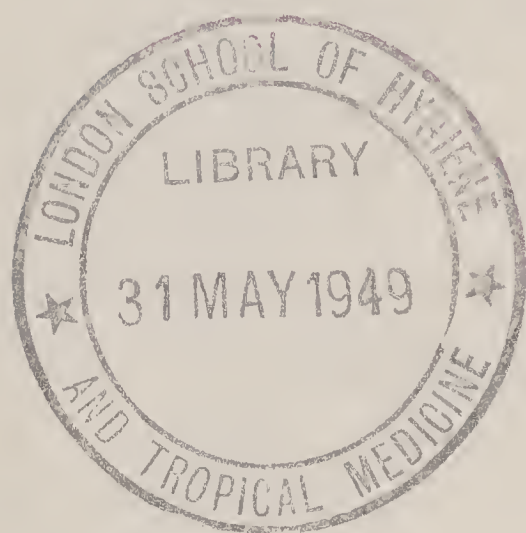
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